

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations—  
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.  
On Demand 2s. 4.3-16d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.08.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

January 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity 83

January 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 86

7571 日五初月一

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.

大拜禮 號七十二月一英海曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Repulse German Attack.

London, January 26.

A French communique says:—The Germans last night attacked at four points from Avocourt wood to the east of Morihomme. Our fire drove them back into their trenches. Only some enemy parties succeeded in penetrating the advanced trenches in the sector of Hill 304. The enemy sustained very heavy losses and left numerous bodies before our lines, especially at Avocourt wood.

Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Guynemer's twenty-eighth, and Lieutenant Haurteaux's nineteenth.

Our air squadrons heavily bombed several railway stations; also butments and military establishments. A great fire was caused at the railway station of Bieulles.

A German Claim.

London, January 26.

A German wireless message says:—The Westphalian and Baden troops stormed trenches on Height 304, along a mile front on the west bank of the Meuse, inflicting sanguinary losses and taking prisoner five hundred.

A French night counter-attack failed.

### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Prisoners Taken In Offensive.

London, January 26.

A Russian wireless official message says:—Between the Tirl Swamp and the As River, we adopted the offensive and dislodged the enemy, taking some prisoners.

We withdrew under German pressure.

We advanced a mile in the direction of Kalacow, but fell back before counter-attacks.

General Irvachkevitch led the first line, and, though wounded, remained at his post.

Further German Progress.

London, January 26.

A wireless German message says:—We occupied further positions on both sides of the As River and repulsed counter-attacks on the east bank. Five hundred prisoners were captured.

### SUFFOLK COAST SHELLED.

A German Vessel's Visit.

London, January 26.

An official message says that a small, unidentified German vessel approached the Suffolk Coast last night and fired shells. There were no casualties, and the damage was insignificant.

A Three-Minute Visit.

London, January 26.

The German attack on the Suffolk Coast was made between 11 and 12 o'clock. Shells were fired, and the visit lasted three minutes.

### EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Successor to General Smuts.

London, January 26.

An East African official message says that Lieutenant-General A. B. Hoskins succeeds General Smuts as Commander-in-Chief in East Africa.

Enemy Falling Back.

London, January 26.

An East African official message says:—North and south of the Lower Rufiji and in the delta, the Germans are falling back in the direction of Uteke and Utembe Lake.

Strong forces of the enemy are retiring to the south from Mahenge and Rabudje River.

We invested and compelled to surrender an enemy detachment at Likaja. We took thirty-nine Europeans and 250 Askari prisoner, besides a field gun.

### GOVERNMENT'S TEA SCHEME FOR TROOPS.

London, January 25.

The Times says it is understood that, with a view to the continued large requirements for tea for the forces, a scheme is proposed whereby the Government will acquire the unsold crops of certain Indian tea gardens. It is suggested that prices current before the war be paid, with a fair addition.

The scheme is somewhat criticised by the tea trade, on the ground that the companies whose balance of crops is so acquired will fare less well than those able to continue to secure the full market prices.

There is an opinion in certain quarters that a method might be devised whereby the effect of the lower prices payable to the Government could be spread over the whole trade.

### SPAIN OBLIGED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

London, January 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Premier, Senhor Romanos, in a speech, said that Spain was obliged to remain neutral at present, but, in view of his great prestige, King Alfonso would certainly have the glory of mediating when the opportunity arose.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### GERMAN DESIRES.

London, January 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, writing in the *Dortlander Tageblatt*, Theodor Wolff says:—"Neutralisation of the Dardanelles, under a general guarantee, would find many German supporters, who, of course, would desire that the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar should not be forgotten."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Results Entirely Satisfactory.

London, January 25.

The Admiralty announces that during the last few days an important naval conference at the Admiralty between the British, French and Italian Admiralties discussed the naval policy in the Mediterranean. Britain's delegates were: Sir E. Carson, Admiral Jellicoe, Commodore Halsey, Rear Admiral Oliver. France was represented by Admirals Lacaze, De Bon, Fatou and De L'Ostende, and Italy by Admirals Corsi, Marzolo and Captain Di Villarey. Moreover, Signor D'Adda, the Italian Minister of Munitions, M. De Joly, the French Director of Shipping, and Signor Ancona, the Italian Under Secretary for Transport, attended; also naval and civilian experts.

Mr. Lloyd George indicated the proposals which the British Government were of opinion would tend to a closer co-ordination and more effective unity of action of the Allied forces.

The results were entirely satisfactory. The decisions were important, affecting, besides the naval operations, the use of shipping, the control of trade routes, and other cognate problems.

### The Delegates.

London, January 26.

The delegates to the Naval Conference are:—  
Britain: The Fourth Sea Lord, Commodore Halsey (Chief of the Staff), Vice-Admiral Oliver.  
France: The Minister of Marine, Admiral Lacaze (Chief of the Staff), Vice-Admiral De Bon, Rear-Admiral Fatou (Naval Attache in London), and Rear-Admiral De L'Ostende.  
Italy: The Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Corsi (Chief of the Staff), Rear-Admiral Marzolo (Naval Attache in London), and Captain Di Villarey.

### A GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, January 26.

A German official announcement, received by wireless, states:—"We progressed on both banks of the As River."

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE TALK.

#### A Dutch View.

The Hague, January 26.

The Foreign Minister has expressed the opinion that it would be unwise for the Netherlands policy to bind itself to exercise economic and military compulsion against any other power, as outlined in President Wilson's speech.

#### Opinion in Hungary.

Amsterdam, January 26.

In the Hungarian Parliament, Count Tisza, in referring to President Wilson's speech, said he sympathetically greeted every effort to restore peace. He was therefore, inclined to continue to exchange views of peace with the United States, but the Entente's war aims, which meant the disintegration of Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, were irreconcilable with President Wilson's aims.

He asserted that Hungary honoured the principle of nationalities; indeed the free development of the nations of south-eastern Europe was only completely realisable by the existence of the domination of Austria-Hungary. "Therefore, we are completely in agreement with President Wilson."

### DEAR COAL IN PARIS.

Paris, January 26.

The price of coal is ten shillings a hundred-weight.

### AN INTERESTING ORDER IN COUNCIL.

London, January 26.

An Order in Council renders compulsory the sale or loan to the Treasury of Foreign securities. This is required to regulate the exchange, and has been, so far, voluntary.

### THE ST. THEODORE.

London, January 26.

A telegram from Pernambuco says that the captured St. Theodore was despatched on a raiding expedition on December 28.

Many of the officers of the German raider wore iron crosses for service on the Moewe.

When the Mount Temple was sunk, some horses, which formed part of the cargo, swam towards the raider, but were shot at from the deck by officers and crew.

### BAD WEATHER IN RUMANIA.

London, January 26.

"The Times" correspondent at Jassy says that intense cold has practically stopped military operations.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, January 26.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We carried out a successful raid at noon in the neighbourhood of Hulluch. Many of the enemy were killed and some captured. A depot was destroyed. We had four slightly wounded."

We drove off two raiding parties last night eastward of Fauquissart. A third party reached the trenches eastward of Ypres, but was immediately driven out and our position re-established.

There has been much aerial activity. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy machine and, in the course of air fights, four others were destroyed and three driven down damaged. Three of ours are missing.

### Destructive Bombardment by the French.

London, January 26.

A French communique states:—"German organisations and batteries in the region of Luneville and Hartmannswillerkopf were destructively bombed. There was a fairly lively artillery struggle in Upper Alsace."

### AMERICAN OPINION.

Lloyd George to the Rescue.

A greater victory for the German Government than the taking of Bucharest is the crisis in the British Cabinet, by which Mr. Asquith was forced to resign and the War Minister, Mr. David Lloyd George was appointed as his successor, according to the New York World, while other journals call it a confession of incompetency in war policies, which is confirmed by the secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies in France, with accompanying rumors of changes in the French Government. The German might be sceptical about the actual value of the operations in Rumania, remarks the World, but he is not so sceptical about a British Cabinet crisis resulting from dissatisfaction with the way things are going in the war. Yet it wonders how much of this dissatisfaction is grounded in the blunders of the Government and how much in the ignorance of the nature of war. For, the World goes on to say, in all the criticism of the Asquith Government there has been no unanimity of opinion as to what it ought to have done or how it could have better mobilized the resources of the Empire for better effect on the Eastern and Western fronts. Nothing is so easy in time of war as criticism, and this daily utter the admonition that the British people will discover that the oftener they change their Government in this war, the more it remains the same thing and the more aid and comfort they give to their "highly recognised enemy."

Furthermore, the World believes that Mr. Lloyd George has been leading "his great powers and reputations as a Liberal to the purposes of a Tory cabal which will next turn upon him if he does not change his coat altogether."

The break is plainly due to a difference between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, the New York Journal of Commerce notes in reviewing the facts in the case, and the difference is not a personal one so much as one of temperament and of methods. We are reminded incidentally that the English Cabinet is a combination body of more than twenty members, whose immediate contact with Parliament and the King is through its chief member, the Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith has been disposed to consult and deliberate to secure harmony, whereas Mr. Lloyd George is for prompt and energetic action. It is recalled that as head of the War Department, Mr. Lloyd George met with so much obstruction and delay that he eventually sought to have the conduct of the war placed in the hands of a small board, within the main body of the Cabinet, made up from its

members, but not dependent upon its deliberating action. Apparently, the Journal of Commerce goes on to say, he desired to be the head of this war-council and not to have a Prime Minister connected with it. When the Prime Minister resigned, the War Minister offered his resignation. This led Mr. Asquith to yield "not to the War Minister, but to the King, with a view to retiring and permitting the formation of a new Cabinet."

In the view of the New York Commercial the failure of the Entente Allies to save Rumania is the cause of the Cabinet crisis, and that with the news from London comes a rumour from Paris that Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Allied forces, may be supplanted. We are further told, too, that Lloyd George favours a more vigorous war in the East, where the Teutonic Alliance is winning more and more territory in a region which is the goal of the German Emperor's ambition. Indeed, it is said that Germany "can afford to abandon all her colonial possessions if she can expand in the Near East and lie across England's road to India and Russia's path through the Dardanelles to the open sea."

The shake-up that has placed Mr. Lloyd George at the head of affairs, remarks the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph will "hearten the nation at an hour which is far from the brightest in its history," and the Brooklyn Eagle, also his admirer, contrasts his place in the public eye to-day with that six years ago, when he was "revolutionising theories of taxation and reducing the House of Lords to the position of an innocuous debating-club." Then no man in the Kingdom was so bitterly assailed, says the Eagle, and the common feeling was expressed in the old story of the hero who jumped into the Thames near the House of Parliament to rescue a drowning man, and subsequently assumed an admiring crowd that "it was nothing, nothing at all," adding, "I heard him cry for help, went in after him, found him floating on his face, turned him over to make sure he wasn't Lloyd George, and then towed him ashore!"

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, January 29.

West Point Building Co's Meeting: 11.30 a.m.  
E.K. Coastal Estate Ltd's Meeting: 11.45 a.m.

## FROM WAR TO PEACE.

Future of Employment Exchanges.

It is on the Government Employment Exchanges that the success of the transition will depend when the time comes to reinstate several millions of civilian workers and soldiers in normal industry. To make the working of the Exchanges more human, more elastic, less mechanical, to help all parties engaged in industry to operate without loss of time and energy; to add to the skill of the permanent officials, the special knowledge of local industries possessed by the people engaged in them—this would be a long step towards securing the successful transfer of men and women from military services to the normal employment of peace.

In the first place, the supreme control of the Exchanges should be placed in the hands of a small commission of employers and trade unionists, with the chief Government permanent official as chairman. There would be no difficulty in finding, for a commission of this nature, men of wide experience and of the highest ability.

In the second place, to control each of the sub-divisions, at present directed by a divisional superintendent, a local committee should be appointed with the permanent official as the secretary. With the added knowledge made available by such local executive committees, employers would expect that their special needs would be more carefully met; equally well, workpeople would expect a better regulation of the supply of labour, within the particular industries of their district. The war has greatly accentuated this need for the improved use of the available supply of labour. With the rapid development in the use of similar machinery in many different industries, and the extensive subdivision of processes, there is also proceeding a corresponding increase in the mobility of labour from industry to industry. The full possibilities in this direction are, however, known only to the men engaged in the particular industries. This co-operation on local committees could very greatly reduce the reserves of labour necessary to maintain the groups of trades within which such mobility of labour is possible. To obtain the assistance of trade unionists in securing this improved organization, standard rates would have to be recognized.

Much of the disbelief amongst workpeople in the value of the Employment Exchanges is due to those men and women who, for various reasons, are unfit for employment, and are tacitly refused by the officials, but who continue to register week by week, to haunt the Labour Exchange offices from day to day and to grumble at the uselessness of the place as a medium for finding work. Their presence is an unfair burden on the Exchanges. On the other hand, no single permanent official should have such power over a man as indefinitely to withhold work from him, and only by a group of workmates and employers should it be possible to decide that a man cannot reasonably expect employment in a given industry.

The benefit derived from the changes here outlined would not be confined to material things. Much present-day industrial unrest is a measure of the intellectual discontent of workpeople anxious to assume a larger share in determining the conditions of their life and labour. The progress of the community will be measured by the opportunities for self-government, not purely political, but also economic, which it offers to the many separate groups within the State.—G. K. Griffen, in the *Times*, N.Y.







## NOTICES

The *Osaka Asahi's* special correspondent at Ohangchung wires that the weather is so bitterly cold there that between twenty and thirty Chinese are daily frozen to death. In the course of three days a hundred and forty perished, but the Chinese authorities show no concern and so far no measures have been taken to protect the unfortunate people. The bodies of these poor creatures are treated like cats and dogs. They are simply taken outside the walls and there abandoned. Wild dogs are devouring the bodies. If the weather becomes colder, hundreds of poor Chinese are likely to be frozen to death every day. The heartlessness of the authorities is inconceivable; they seem to be devoid of all considerations of humanity.

A good solid meal as is  
 often to be had here with  
 wine or beer. (The Best)  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE**

**NOTE THE ADDRESS.** OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS

# LIBRARY

—Established A. D. 1830.  
**IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-  
 WARE MERCHANTS.** Wholesale  
 and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
 Foundry Cokes Importers, General Store-  
 keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 25 and  
 27, King George Street, (and Strand, west  
 of the London Bridge.)

**TO BE LET.**—Offices at 9, Connaught Road, C.  
Offices in King's & York Buildings.  
Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.  
Houses on Shameen, Canton.  
Apply to:—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

**WANTED.** — Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

**OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.**

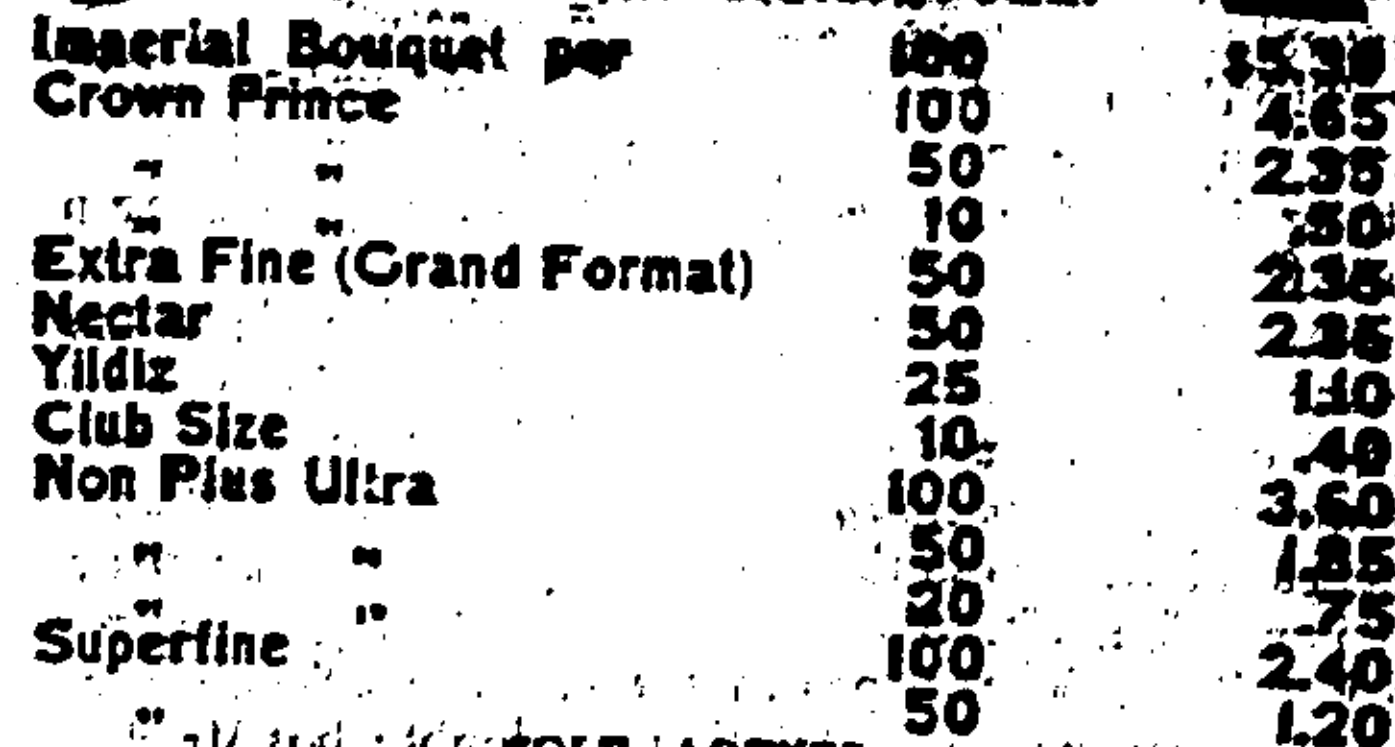
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

**Inspection Invited.**



**POPULAR PRICES.**

# AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-14-2013 BY 60322 UCBAW







## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Vice-Chancellor interviewed at Penang.

Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, who has been paying a visit to the Straits and F.M.S., was interviewed in Penang.

To a representative of the *Penang Gazette* he stated that this is not his first visit to the Straits, though he had not hitherto visited Penang or the States. He was much impressed by the signs of progress and development in the F.M.S., and particularly with Kuala Lumpur, which he considers is "beautifully laid out." Regarding the purpose of his visit, he stated that it was chiefly to get into touch with those Chinese whose sons are now taking University courses, or who may do so at some future date, and to arrange any little difficulties there may be about examinations being held in Penang. There are two matriculation examinations yearly, the principal one being in the summer. The other is held about Christmas time.

The visit of Sir Charles Eliot will serve to draw attention to the University's claims to the support of Englishmen as well as Chinese, though the Vice-Chancellor is not here of course especially to put there forward. What has been done hitherto has been spontaneous. University, as he pointed out, is of particular value from the point of view since, as is well-known, it does so much to promote an excellent understanding between the Chinese and the English peoples, and the fact that it is sending to China a number of young men who have been educated in an English institution and have become accustomed to English ways and English thought must produce good results. For the Chinese themselves the benefits of a training at the University are great, and they are being increasingly recognised. This is noticeable so in the Straits, said Sir Charles Eliot, and a large proportion of the students of the Institution (who number altogether over 200) are from Malaya, to be precise 40. Most of them, he informed us, are studying medicine.

"I have," he added, "met some of the prominent Chinese here, through Mr. P. T. Allen, of the Protectorate in Penang, and I pointed out that while of course we do not wish to decrease the number of medical students, we do teach other very important things. For instance, there is a large engineering department, and speaking of the students generally, the majority go in for this branch of learning, for which excellent facilities are offered. The Chinese asked many questions which I was glad to answer on this and other points."

Asked why it was that medicine proved a greater attraction to Straits students, Sir Charles Eliot said to some extent it may be due to the realisation that anyone with medical degrees was pretty safe in getting an immediate career in this part of the world after completing his studies. But, he thought, the opportunities in engineering were such that this branch should not be neglected. Students are enabled to see what is being done in the big workshops of Hongkong, and a few selected students are granted facilities for getting practical experience in them. Then again, the Government allows a certain number of students to see something of the routine work of an English Government Office and how things are carried on in actual practice.

Up to date (Sir Charles remarked) the success of the University was very gratifying indeed, and there was every reason to anticipate much greater success in the future. The University is supported by both the British and the Chinese Governments, and, as he had stated, much was expected from it in the direction of promoting a good understanding. "We hope to give practically the same education as in an English University, but very much more cheaply. Probably a Chinese student could not get through a Home University at less than \$250 a year, excluding his passage. At Hongkong,

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.

Pte. S. E. Grimstone having joined is allotted Corps No. 2052 and posted to Scouts Company.

Resigned.

No. 1990 Pte. R. G. Murdoch is permitted to resign dated 19.1.17.

Leave.

Reference Corps Order No. 3 of 12.1.17, the leave therein granted to No. 1291 Pte. S. S. Moore is hereby cancelled. No. 2036 Pte. H. E. Spencer Payne is granted 2 weeks' leave from 24.1.17. No. 2000 Pte. B. H. Sharp is granted 3 months' extension of leave to 26.4.17.

Promotion.

To be Temporary Lance Sergeant during his absence for 12 months' leave from 5.2.17.—No. 1086 Corpl. A. Hamilton.

Parades.

Sunday, 28th instant:—8.50 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery, in marching order 150 rounds ball ammunition, for inspection and half charge gun practice.

Monday, 29th instant:—5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and Eight Section M. G. Co. section drill on Murray Parade Ground. 5.15 Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company Bayonet exercises at Headquarters. 5.15 Scouts Company platoon drill on Cricket Ground. 5.15 Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpl. Grimes. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section class "B" at R. A. Theatre.

Tuesday, 30th instant:—5.00 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section class "B" at R. A. Theatre.

Wednesday, 31st instant:—5.15 p.m. Engineer Company (Taihook Section only) section drill at Taihook Dock. 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section class "A" and "C" at Happy Valley for field work.

Thursday, 1st Feb:—5.00 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section class "B" at R. A. Theatre.

Friday, 2nd Feb:—5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters C.S.M. Mitchell and Corpl. Grimes will attend. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section class "B" at R. A. Theatre.

Sunday, 4th Feb:—8.45 a.m. All units at Headquarters for route march. Dress marching order without tunic, greatcoat and mess tin.

Detail.

On duty 4th Feb., Scout Company; 5th, Scouts Company; 6th, Civil Service Company; 7th, Artillery Battery; 8th, Belchers 6" Section; 9th, Centre Section M. G. Co.; 10th, Eight Section M. G. Co.; Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th Feb., Lieut. Weill.

where the students are in a British Colony, and are among English people, the actual fees obligatory are \$540, and most of the Chinese Government scholars get \$800 or \$900 a year which is ample. There are two Government scholarships. The King Edward Scholarship; Sir Charles Eliot remarked, is given by the British Government, and is tenable for British subjects in Hongkong and the Straits. The President's is given by the Chinese Government.

Finally, Sir Charles assured us that all the students at the University are very hardworking. Those from the Straits have a great advantage to commence with invariably, for they know English so much better than students from China, and this Sir Charles said, is made good use of.

## MR. CURTIN'S ARTICLES.

Severe German Criticism.

The articles recently appearing in the *Times* by Mr. Thomas Curtin on "Ten Months in Germany" some of which have been reproduced in our columns, are thus dealt with by the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*:—

"In the *Times* of October 9th and 10th a Mr. D. Thomas Curtin, a native of Boston, begins his sensational disclosures about a 10-months' sojourn in Germany. We shall not need to be curious about the contents of the continuation of his story, as permitted, judging from present specimens. Hitherto he has only given us the already too well known description of our self-deception, our despair, our unmitigated collapse. 'Involuntary evidences of his lack of knowledge of the German language are dashed up by the author with shameless lies; for example, that the normal midday meal of the middle classes in Germany now rings the changes on bread and cheese or cheese and bread.'

"More interesting is the self-revelation of his character given by this gentleman to 'boom' his cunning in Germany. He asserts that he has been four times in Germany. The last time he came in directly under the instructions of Lord Northcliffe, but he made a circuitous tour from London via Boston, for he seems to have travelled on an American passport. In order to secure the necessary 'recommendations' he first went in America to Professor Munsterberg, whose pupil he claims to have been. He told Professor Munsterberg that he wanted to make independent studies in Germany, and was as pleased as Punch because Munsterberg believed him.

"Munsterberg knew there was nothing to conceal in Germany, so he gave him a recommendation—to whom do you think? The Chancellor or leading politicians? Well, not quite all that at once, but he claims to have had an introduction to Dr. Drechsler, of the Berlin-America Institute. And Drechsler is said innocently to have helped the cunning Yankee along his road, is said to have introduced him to well-informed Germans and officers, who naturally unsuspectingly allowed the great American genius to worm their secrets out of them.

"But we cannot discover why Mr. Curtin needed so many recommendations, somewhat intemperate with Socialists of the Extreme Left, of which he boasts. He strolled unchallenged through all the frontier and railway barriers and through all the police bureaux armed with nothing more than his excellent American cigars, which opened to him all hearts and mouths. It was his cigars and Yankee cunning which prevented anything escaping him of all the hush-hush system and all secrets that the German Government manages to keep from the fooled German people. He knows more than all of us and chiefly he knows what he sucks out of his dirty fingers and out of that he makes long and heavily paid articles.

"The English must have very lively interest in our west or west if they accept as a 'specially competent' informant a man who publicly denounces himself as a liar and swindler. And it only serves them right, if the smart Curtin now swindles them in turn of their £1 notes. And they alone suffer if they are capable of swallowing all his blithering balderdash.

"But there are editors on the staff of the *Times* who know German and really understand the German language, especially Northcliffe's right hand man, H. W. Stead. Thus these men cannot be deceived. Therefore it is an established fact that the *Times* and Northcliffe are in league with a liar and forger, and are deliberately using their latest sensation to swindle their own country and people."

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

## NORTH BORNEO AND THE WAP.

A Tiny State's Fine Effort.

At the present appropriate time for "taking stock" it is perhaps worth while reciting some thing of what has been done by British North Borneo in contribution to the War.

Voluntary contributions total almost £10,000, no unsatisfactory figure for a country that numbered only 355 Europeans, including women and children, at the census of 1911.

In addition there has yet to be reckoned the recent "Our Day" movement, which will probably realise not less than £3,500 to £4,000.

In men, too, North Borneo can hardly be said to have been lacking, as the following list of men from the State will testify, viz:—Messrs. Alsopp, Baboonan, Bervan, Cave-Bigley, Beckette, Conyngnam, Laidlaw-Oswan, Cockrill, G. M. Cox, Cowie, Clarke, Francis, French, Harwood, Hudson, Jenkins, McKee, Murray, McGrigor, Nasmyth, ex-Governor Parr, Preston, Prissland, Pocock, Prendergast, Prior, E. A. Pearson, Riley, Rutter, Reeves, Bash Brooke, Dent, Schacht, Somerville, Simmance, Marsh Smith, ex-Governor Treacher, Temperley, Thompson, Tabuteau, To ner, Tiley and Tucker Wardrop, not to mention men who have given of their time on leave to manning making, as Clark and Sawrey-Cookson.

We do not for a moment claim in having contributed this much to have done more than our bounden duty, and we believe that there are many of us who, if they could be spared, would be willing to make the great sacrifice. We are apparently still to have another year of war, in which those who feel that they have not done all in their power may make good.—*North Borneo Herald*.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February, to the 14th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON, General Managers.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Nearly New 2-colour UNIVERSAL TYPE-WRITER in use. Weighs only few pounds. Can be seen any time. Apply Box 1256, "Hong Kong Telegraph."

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.



## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## S.S. "PERSIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

Consignees of cargo per above mentioned vessel are hereby notified that owing to fire having occurred on board at Manila, before cargo can be delivered, their signature to an Average Bond will be required, and valuation statements must be furnished, also provision must be made for payment of General Average Deposit.

Cargo will be landed immediately into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godown, and consignees are further notified that delivery must be taken therefrom.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed on 31st January, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected, and storage charges will be assessed on all cargo undelivered on 2nd March, at noon.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown.

All Claims must be filed on or before 15th March, otherwise they will not be recognised.

T. DAIGO, Agent, Hongkong, 27th January, 1917.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

PYJAMAS \$6.00

Made of a fine Ceylon flannel, cut on full free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

Per suit, 3

Suits for \$16.50.

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 80, 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TEL. 346

THE SMARTEST.

OF

LADIES' FOOTWEAR

NOW ON SHOW.

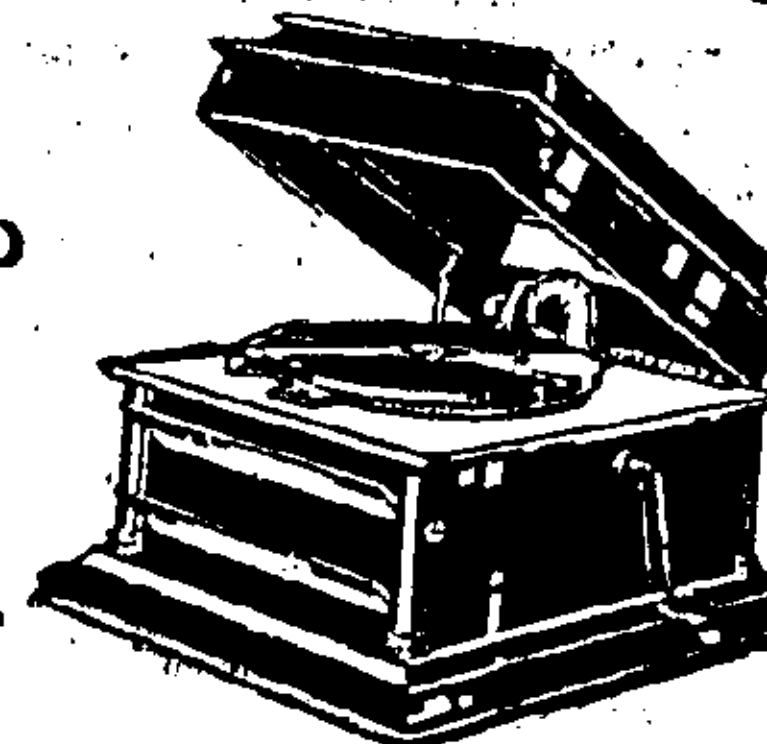
EVENING, SEMI-EVENING, AND SPORTING SHOES.

SMART BOOTS.

ETC. ETC.

A "COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLA MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT.

LATEST IMPROVED MODELS JUST RECEIVED.



THEY WILL PLAY ALL STANDARD RECORDS.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE COMPARISON THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD TEL. 1322.

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN IN FULL SWING



THE ONE AND

ONLY MEDICINAL

WATER FOR ATHLETES

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO. LTD.

TEL. NO. 135, 8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.







## SHIPPING.

## KOMREYK PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.  
This vessel regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:  
This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to:  
York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hankow, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.  
Sailings from Hongkong:  
"VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.  
"ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.  
"COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including  
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large  
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kobe-Kaisha and the Canadian  
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to:  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Chater Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 5.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 9.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan. Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on  
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Com-  
pany's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other  
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANHONG (First Floor). Opposite the Bank of China.

## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND  
PURCHASES TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.  
HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all  
parts of the commercial world.

BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

## E. HING

WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSION.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

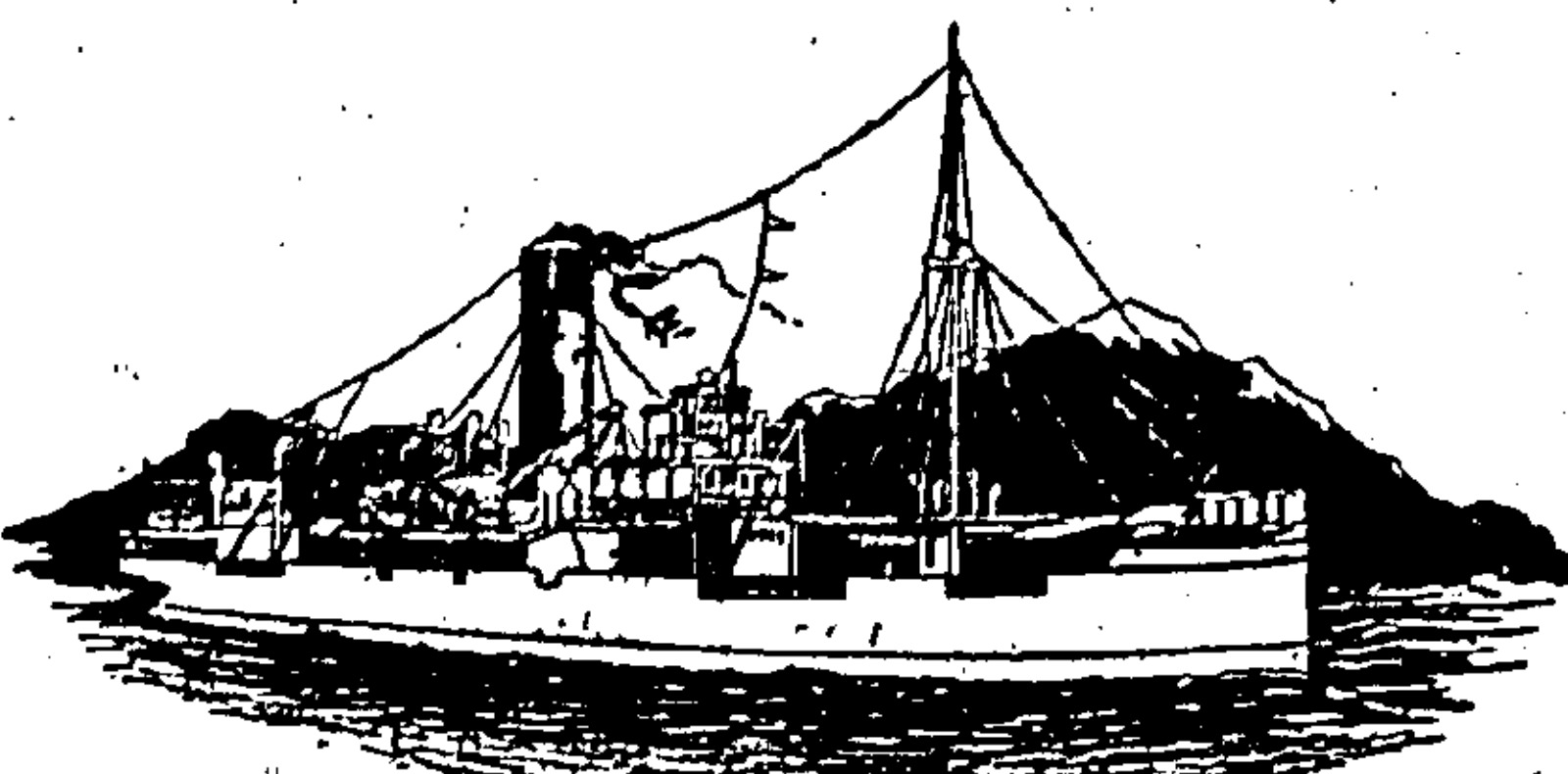
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

Mr. ROXBURGH, Manager, THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in

Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-  
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Tel. Address "TAIKOO DOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by  
the Union Trading Com-  
pany of No. 3, Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, that on and after this  
date and until further notice Mr  
S. M. Churn and Mr. C. Honkey  
are the only Managers of the  
Firm and no person except them  
has any authority to sign any  
instrument or document on be-  
half of the Firm.  
The Public is requested to  
bring to the Firm's notice any  
instrument or document pur-  
ported to be made by the Firm  
whether before or after this date  
which is not signed by either the  
said S. M. Churn or the said C.  
Honkey.  
THE UNION TRADING CO.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDI-  
TIONS of the letting by Public  
Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-  
day, the 29th day of January,  
1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices  
of the Public Works Department,  
by Order of His Excellency the  
Governor, of One Lot of Crown  
Land at Nathan Road Kowloon  
in the Colony of Hongkong for a  
term of 75 years, with the option  
of renewal at a Crown Rent to be  
fixed by the Surveyor of His  
Majesty the King, for one further  
term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Boundary	LOCALITY.	Boundaries	Contents	Annual Rent	First Term
Lot No.	Approximate					
1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100

THE KOWLOON LAND AND  
BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY  
GIVEN that the TWENTY-  
EIGHTH ORDINARY MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS in  
this Company, will be held  
at the COMPANY'S OFFICES  
VICTORIA BUILDINGS on  
SATURDAY 10th February,  
1917, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the  
purpose of receiving the RE-  
PORT of DIRECTORS together  
with Statement of Accounts for  
the year ending 31st December,  
1916.

THE REGISTER of SHARES  
of the Company will be CLOSED  
from THURSDAY 1st the  
SATURDAY 10th February,  
1917, (both days inclusive) dur-  
ing which period no TRANSFER  
of SHARES can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of  
Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
Hongkong Land Investment &  
Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the  
Kowloon Land and Building  
Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917.

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH  
ORDINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-  
pany will be held at the Office of  
the Company, Hotel Mansions,  
on TUESDAY, the 13th February,  
1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the  
purpose of receiving a Report of  
the Directors, together with a  
Statement of Accounts, declaring  
a Dividend and electing Directors  
and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of  
the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 31st January to the  
13th February, 1917, both days  
inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of  
Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917.

## NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER IN  
LIQUIDATION.

First Dividend of 20%.

CREDITORS of the above firm  
are hereby notified that a  
FIRST DIVIDEND of 20% on the  
amount of their claims will be  
paid on application to the Under-  
signed on and after THURSDAY  
the 1st of February, 1917.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,  
No. 16, Queen's Road, Central.  
Liquidators.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd Jan. to 28th Jan., 1917.

Day	Month	High Water	Low Water
Day	Month	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon.	Jan.	11.15	5.15
Tues.	Jan.	12.15	6.15
Wed.	Jan.	1.15	7.15
Thurs.	Jan.	2.15	8.15
Fri.	Jan.	3.15	9.15
Sat.	Jan.	4.15	10.15
Sun.	Jan.	5.15	11.15

m morning. a afternoon.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of

Choice Hams.

## CONSIGNERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

## THE Steamship

## "BINTANG."

having arrived from SAN FRAN-  
CISCO. Consignees of Cargo are  
hereby notified that all Goods are  
being landed at their risk into  
the hazardous and/or extra har-  
dous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-  
down Co., Ltd., whence and/or  
from the Wharves delivery may  
be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted  
after the goods have left the Go-  
downs, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after noon, the 1st  
February, 1917, will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented to the Under-  
signed on or before the 3rd  
February, 1917, or they will  
not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damag-  
ed Goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be ex-  
amined on the 3rd January, 1917  
at 10 a.m. by the Company's  
surveyors Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been  
effect d.

Bills of Lading will be coun-  
tersigned by  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in  
Reservoirs on Jan. 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER  
WORKS LEVEL.

Station	1916	1917
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND  
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Station	1916	1917
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts

in millions and decimals of gallons during the month

of Dec., 1916.

Station	1916	1917
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00

Consumption per head per day.

Services to houses in the Kowloon Districts

were discontinued and a supply was given by public

street fountains only during December 1916

years 1915 and 1916.

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon Gra-

vitation Re-

servoir

1916

1917

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and

decimals of gallons during the month of Dec., 1916.

Station	1916	1917
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00

Consumption per head per day.

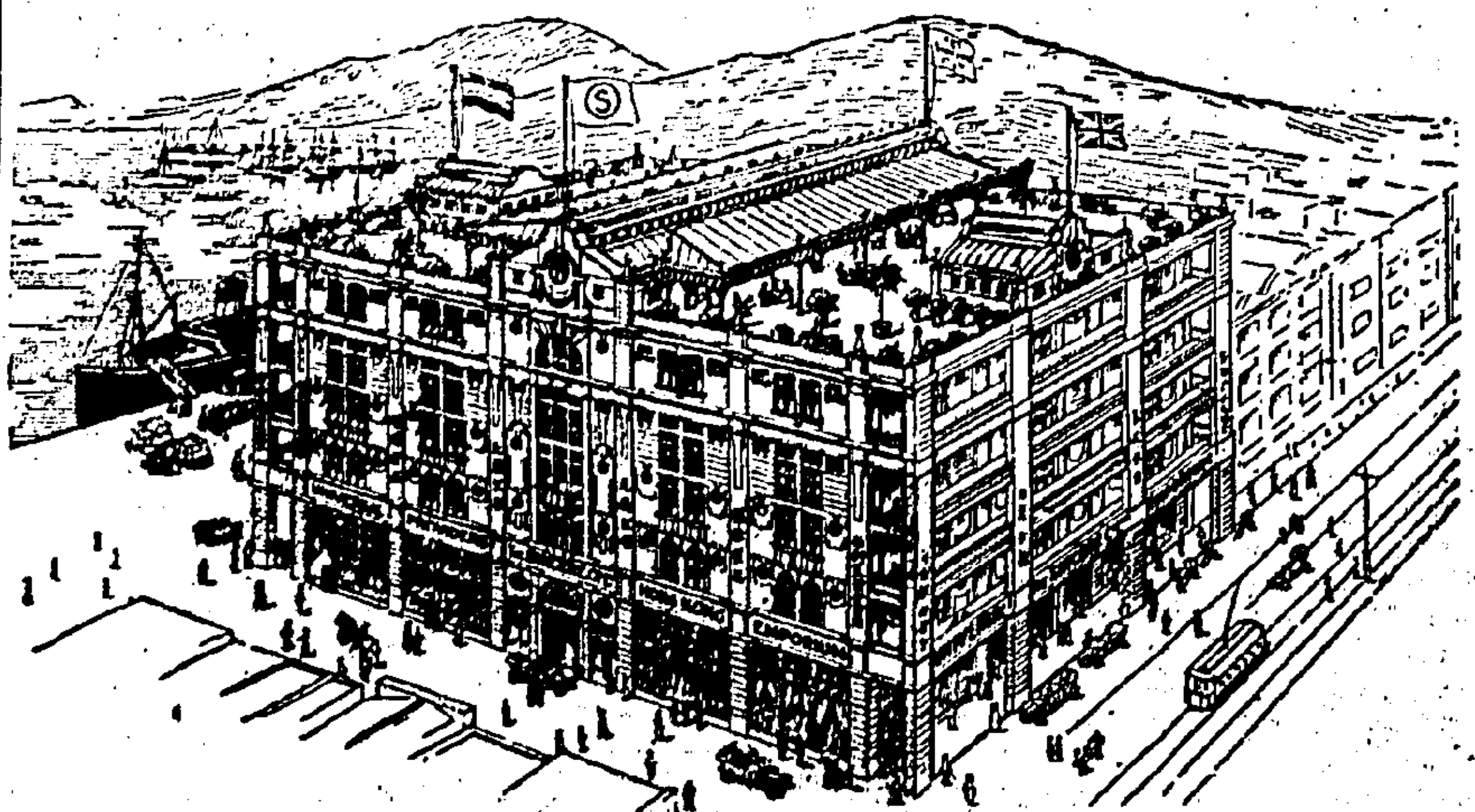
The Government Analyst's reports show that the

water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,

Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

EXHIBITIONS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 2001.



## AFTER THE WAR.

## The Weakness of Little Firms.

On the return of peace (says the Observer) this country will be faced with the greatest industrial problem in its whole history, and the success of the solution will be measured by the application of knowledge gained during the war.

"The rapid and efficient production of wealth depends," says the Round Table, "in the main on the following conditions. First and foremost, on harmony between capital and labour. In industry those who work with their hands and those who work with their heads co-operate to produce the things which all of us need. If conflict and disunion take the place of co-operation, wealth-production is hindered, and everything the community requires is rendered less abundant and more costly. To secure this harmony of interest is the master problem of the modern industrial state."

"It is admitted that there are many weak points in our industrial armour. In the first place it is generally agreed that the equipment and plant of our industry is in many respects inferior, and sometimes markedly inferior, to that of America, and probably in a good many cases to that of Germany. We were before the war, and still are, in many respects inferior to the United States in the application of machinery and automatic mechanical appliances; we are greatly behindhand in the use of power, particularly electrical power, by the efficient utilisation of which our industrial life might be largely transformed."

"The causes of our mechanical inferiority are various. One is the lack of research, to which reference is made later, and which results in the use of antiquated processes. Another is that we started earlier than our competitors. We built our railways and factories and docks on too small a scale; our tunnels too narrow, our platforms too small, our terminals too cramped; our workshops in crowded towns where there is no room for expansion. Different industries grew up separately—e.g., blast furnaces and steel works, which to-day should probably in certain cases be combined. Everywhere we are handicapped by the reluctance of the British workman to take kindly to new labour-saving devices and of the British industrialist to accept new ideas."

"These difficulties have been increased by the ruinous tendency of most industrial businesses to divide profits up to the hilt, a tendency encouraged by our taxing laws. Reserves for depreciation and betterment are usually inadequate and accordingly large expenditure on re-equipment becomes impossible. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of this matter. There never has been an age when developments in new inventions and processes were more rapid, or when more money was required by all the great industries, if they are to keep abreast of their foreign competitors."

"Another defect in our industry is generally thought to be our inferior organisation, both in manufacturing and in selling, and particularly our organisation for competing in foreign markets. Often there are too many small firms making the same thing, with the result that the scale of manufacture is too small and overhead expenses inordinately large. Then again there is want of co-operation in selling. British industry is organised to meet individual competition, not the organised selling of cartels and great combinations. It is often necessary actually to create the demand, and to compete in fields where we must meet the huge American industries and the highly organised German competition. Each trade must scientifically investigate foreign markets and lay out its plans in a thorough and far-sighted manner, whatever we may think of cartels and combinations for home trade."

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 5, issued yesterday by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.  
On duty from the morning of Sunday the 28th January to the morning of Sunday the 4th February. "B" Coy H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer, Lieut. B. B. Branch. Next for duty, H.K.V.O. Parades.

Sunday, 28th January:—"A" and "B" Cos. including signalling and Machine Gun Sections on the Cricket Ground at 8.30 a.m. Kowloon residents of "A" Coy at Kowloon City at 9.15 a.m. Tai Koo and Kowloon residents of "B" Coy at Yau Ma Tei Police Station at 9 a.m. Dress: Drill order. Great coats should be carried and left on the launch.

Monday, 29th January:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lieut. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 30th January:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 31st January:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. "D" Coy at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. It is requested that all members will attend.

Thursday, 1st February:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lieut. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. A test will be held on this date details of which are posted on the Equipment Cupboard at Volunteer Headquarters.

Friday, 2nd February:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Strength.  
No. 459 Pte N. S. Marshall is permitted to resign.  
Pte. W. Gallagher having joined is allotted Corps No. 634 and posted to Coy. A Platoon No. I Section 16.  
Pte. G. L. Buchanan having joined is allotted Corps No. 635 and posted to Coy. A Platoon No. I Section 4.

"Industry and finance should go hand in hand. The British foreign and colonial banks already do much for British trade abroad. But closer contact between finance and industry is needed."

"The difficulty in the way of research appears, therefore, to be partly accounted for by the unorganised state of British industry and the small scale on which most businesses are conducted."

"The characteristic modern industry is the large-scale industry, whether it takes the concentrated form of the American trust or the combinations of smaller businesses more or less closely organised together, for production or selling, like the German cartels or, in a lesser degree, the British 'rings.' Efficiency will depend largely on the operations of the industry being conducted on a great scale, on its power to spend large sums of money not only in providing against depreciation but in installing the latest forms of plant and machinery, and also in looking for improved designs and processes and methods of manufacture. A number of small firms opposed by the Steel Corporation, or the Standard Oil Company, or the Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft is like an ill-trained levy meeting in the field a highly organised modern army."

## "PEACE" AND FOOD.

## Germany's Troubles Increasing.

By far the most striking feature of recent German papers is not an occasional reference to "peace," but a great outburst of utterances about food difficulties. The papers, so far from boasting of coming supplies from Rumania, contain bitter articles on the recent debate in the Prussian Diet, explanations of the retirement of the Bavarian Ministers of the Interior and of War respectively as admittedly due to food control squabbles, reports of the urgent demands for the increase of war allowances to officials of all sorts, and some striking general articles.

The *Prussian Tageblatt* came out with an article insisting that the Auxiliary Service Law, which secures the supply of munitions, must be followed by a War Nutrition Law to secure the supply of bread. The writer is allowed to talk as follows:—

"After the experience of six months it is hardly possible to imagine that the War Nutrition Office capable of performing its task any better in the future than in the past. On the contrary, it looks as if the longer the War Nutrition Office continues its functions, the less qualified it is for its activities. Of course, one must guard against an exaggerated pessimism. But equally unjustified is a light-hearted optimism which is afraid to look the facts straight in the face. And when one looks at things as they are, one is bound to say that, in spite of the comparatively favourable harvest, the food difficulties for the great mass of the people have increased considerably in the course of the last six months."

"Shall one point to the fact that the potato rations, which originally were intended to be 1½ lb. a day, have already been reduced in Berlin to 6 lb. a week, and that a general reduction of the daily ration to ½ lb. will take place on January 1? Is one to call attention to the disturbing fact that at present even the broad ration of 1,900 grammes (about 4½ lb.) a week can in many cases only be obtained with difficulty? [This seems to be a quite new admission.] Is it possible to overlook the inadequate supply of meat for the people? Again and again the hope that the meat ration could be increased has been disappointed, although game, and to some extent poultry, can now only be obtained by ticket. Why, in many places one can no longer obtain even 250 grammes (about ½ lb.) of meat, but only 200 grammes or less."

"If one is lucky, one gets 60 grammes (a little more than 2 oz.) of butter a week. For months past cheese has become something almost unknown for the mass of the people. Milk is supplied at best only to little children and sick persons. Every now and then the War Nutrition Office issues a consoling communication, but generally the words are not followed by deeds. On the other hand, it is one's almost daily experience that foodstuffs which hitherto could be obtained have vanished from the market. And all that can still be bought costs impossible prices. One need only think of the horrible price demanded for fruit, for coal, and for onions. The so-called maximum prices are screwed up ever higher and higher; this seems now to be the case with Sauerkraut. We are now offered the pleasing prospect of an increase in the price of sugar. When to all this one adds the export vetoes, which were to have been suspended long ago, while in reality fresh vetoes are constantly being added, one gets the fatal impression of perfect confusion."

The *Tageblatt* article then goes on to demand the setting up of real control for the whole Empire, the breaking down of Agrarian privileges, and, in particular, compulsion of all the States to abandon their special rights.

*Vorwärts* published simultaneously an article called "The New Results of Long Speeches," containing bitter criticism of the Prussian Diet debate, and saying that the only new feature in the insistence by the Agrarians upon

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued today by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Police School.

Wednesday, January 31.—Class III (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, February 1.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, February 2.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Tuesday, February 6.—Class III (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, February 8.—Class I (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, February 9.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Class I includes all troopers of the Mounted Police, and eight constables from both No. 1 and No. 2 Sections.

Class II includes 32 constables from No. 2 Company.

Class III includes 32 constables from No. 3 Company.

Parades, Central Station.

Monday, January 29.—No. 2 Company, Maxim gunners. All recruits.

Tuesday, January 30.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon, and buglers and drummers.

Wednesday, January 31.—All recruits.

Friday, February 2.—No. 1 Company.

Musketry Course, 1917. Part 1.

The attention of all recruits and of all other members of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies who did not fire (or failed to pass) Part II of last year's course is drawn to Orders of January 25/26.

Correspondence, Reports, &c.

All correspondence, reports, minutes, &c., must be written in ink, signed (not initialed), dated.

the fact that the food difficulties will continue long after the conclusion of peace. The *Vorwärts* says:—

"We are all reasonable enough to look facts in the face and to bear the inevitable with dignity. We also know that a German defeat would take not only the last scraps of butter from our bread but take the bread also. But apart from the glimpse of a needy future after the war, we have only been told that we have no improvement of rations to expect, and that on the contrary the difficulties will increase, especially after Easter. Figures would have been better, and would have influenced us more than general phrases about 'the terrible potato harvest' and to the effect that we shall not go hungry, much less starve."

Elsewhere in this article the *Vorwärts* remarks that it is impossible "to dine off words," and that "cheering speeches have little value and little success."

Meanwhile the unfortunate "food dictator," Herr von Batocki, is being pressed on all sides. Recently he received a deputation from all the associations of German officials, who asked that the servants of the State should have additional rations of bread, potatoes, and fats. Herr von Batocki expressed much sympathy, but said that, as regarded bread and potatoes, the most he could offer was the prospect of additional bread tickets in specially deserving cases. As regarded fats, the outlook was unfavourable, and there was no prospect of increased production of milk and butter until the return of warm weather.

In the Prussian Diet, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Lentze, said that the cost of living was constantly increasing and constantly involving fresh classes of the population in difficulties. He showed that, whereas the Government at first made war allowances only to people with incomes below £105, they subsequently raised the limit to £165 and had now had to raise it to £225. During the debate the Socialist, Herr Strobel, said:—

"We want not only shells but also sufficient food for the people. No doubt the expenditure which faces us after the war is terrible, but after all, the strength and health of the people are the only real capital that remains to us, and we must preserve it. When the Minister of Finance looks at the expenditure, perhaps he will see his influence to shorten the war. We hope and yearn for mediation—among other things in the interest of our officials and workmen, who suffer more and more the longer the war continues."—*Times*.

"We are all reasonable enough to look facts in the face and to bear the inevitable with dignity. We also know that a German defeat would take not only the last scraps of butter from our bread but take the bread also. But apart from the glimpse of a needy future after the war, we have only been told that we have no improvement of rations to expect, and that on the contrary the difficulties will increase, especially after Easter. Figures would have been better, and would have influenced us more than general phrases about 'the terrible potato harvest' and to the effect that we shall not go hungry, much less starve."

Meanwhile the unfortunate "food dictator," Herr von Batocki, is being pressed on all sides. Recently he received a deputation from all the associations of German officials, who asked that the servants of the State should have additional rations of bread, potatoes, and fats. Herr von Batocki expressed much sympathy, but said that, as regarded bread and potatoes, the most he could offer was the prospect of additional bread tickets in specially deserving cases. As regarded fats, the outlook was unfavourable, and there was no prospect of increased production of milk and butter until the return of warm weather.

In the Prussian Diet, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Lentze, said that the cost of living was constantly increasing and constantly involving fresh classes of the population in difficulties. He showed that, whereas the Government at first made war allowances only to people with incomes below £105, they subsequently raised the limit to £165 and had now had to raise it to £225. During the debate the Socialist, Herr Strobel, said:—

"We want not only shells but also sufficient food for the people. No doubt the expenditure which faces us after the war is terrible, but after all, the strength and health of the people are the only real capital that remains to us, and we must preserve it. When the Minister of Finance looks at the expenditure, perhaps he will see his influence to shorten the war. We hope and yearn for mediation—among other things in the interest of our officials and workmen, who suffer more and more the longer the war continues."—*Times*.

"We are all reasonable enough to look facts in the face and to bear the inevitable with dignity. We also know that a German defeat would take not only the last scraps of butter from our bread but take the bread also. But apart from the glimpse of a needy future after the war, we have only been told that we have no improvement of rations to expect, and that on the contrary the difficulties will increase, especially after Easter. Figures would have been better, and would have influenced us more than general phrases about 'the terrible potato harvest' and to the effect that we shall not go hungry, much less starve."

Meanwhile the unfortunate "food dictator," Herr von Batocki, is being pressed on all sides. Recently he received a deputation from all the associations of German officials, who asked that the servants of the State should have additional rations of bread, potatoes, and fats. Herr von Batocki expressed much sympathy, but said that, as regarded bread and potatoes, the most he could offer was the prospect of additional bread tickets in specially deserving cases. As regarded fats, the outlook was unfavourable, and there was no prospect of increased production of milk and butter until the return of warm weather.

In the Prussian Diet, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Lentze, said that the cost of living was constantly increasing and constantly involving fresh classes of the population in difficulties. He showed that, whereas the Government at first made war allowances only to people with incomes below £105, they subsequently raised the limit to £165 and had now had to raise it to £225. During the debate the Socialist, Herr Strobel, said:—

"We want not only shells but also sufficient food for the people. No doubt the expenditure which faces us after the war is terrible, but after all, the strength and health of the people are the only real capital that remains to us, and we must preserve it. When the Minister of Finance looks at the expenditure, perhaps he will see his influence to shorten the war. We hope and yearn for mediation—among other things in the interest of our officials and workmen, who suffer more and more the longer the war continues."—*Times*.

## HONGKONG TRADE.

## Effect of China New Year.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of January 26, contains the following:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—Save for one or two small transactions in 10 lbs. grey shirtings, no sales are reported since we last wrote. The China New Year holidays have intervened and it is hoped that a satisfactory demand may soon set in. The last quotation for cotton is 107½d., but Manchester prices remain firm.

Cotton Yarn.—The market has continued unsettled and buyers have limited their purchases. In addition to the financial difficulty that still continues, business has also been interrupted by the Chinese New Year. The market closes weak in sympathy with the decline in the raw material, but against this must be put the heavier charges in laying down the yarn in China. Quotations are:—

No. 10s at \$109/134. No. 12s at \$121/133. No. 16s at \$138/164. No. 20s at \$141/173. Arrivals 2,800 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipment nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 23,000 bales.

Metals.—No change. Business at a standstill owing to Chinese New Year holidays.

Woolens.—Nothing doing owing to Chinese New Year holidays.

Flour Market Report.—Flour.—No change in general situation. Locally.—No business owing to China New Year. Quotations:—

American patent, \$4.00; American cut off, \$3.40; American straight, \$3.35; Shanghai, flour, \$3.00/3.05.

Sugar.—Market easier at reduced rates.

Canton Silk.—Messrs Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of December 30:—Stock:—6,000 bales. Market silk:—

Up to the date of the present circular exchange ruled high and remained steady, the few settlements reported during the fortnight have been put through owing to concessions in price being made by Chinese dealers. On account of the Christmas holidays and the end of the year, the demand in all markets appears to have ceased for the time being. Though prices have been made easier here and there, as a general rule holders of futures have been able to get advances from the banks which have enabled them for the moment to hold their silk than sell at a loss.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of February, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
Feb. 1st.	6.50 p.m.	6.24 p.m.
" 2nd.	6.50 "	6.24 "
" 3rd.	6.49 "	6.25 "
" 4th.	6.49 "	6.25 "
" 5th.	6.49 "	6.25 "
" 6th.	6.48 "	6.26 "
" 7th.	6.48 "	6.26 "
" 8th.	6.47 "	6.27 "
" 9th.	6.47 "	6.27 "
" 10th.	6.46 "	6.28 "
" 11th.	6.45 "	6.29 "
" 12th.	6.45 "	6.29 "
" 13th.	6.44 "	6.30 "
" 14th.	6.43 "	6.31 "
" 15th.	6.43 "	6.31 "
" 16th.	6.43 "	6.31 "
" 17th.	6.42 "	6.32 "
" 18th.	6.42 "	6.32 "
" 19th.	6.41 "	6.33 "
" 20th.	6.40 "	6.34 "
" 21st.	6.39 "	6.35 "
" 22nd.	6.38 "	6.36 "
" 23rd.	6.38 "	6.36 "
" 24th.	6.37 "	6.36 "
" 25th.	6.36 "	6.36 "
" 26th.	6.36 "	6.36 "
" 27th.	6.35 "	6.37 "
" 28th.	6.34 "	6.38 "

## Hockey Match.

The following will represent the Volunteer "B" team in their game with the Royal Engineers at Happy Valley on Monday next:—O. O. Hickling, W. H. Edmonds, M. L. Raiton, J. Ralston, Martin, R. O. Wittehall, J. Stalker, F. Schnepel, B. D. Evans, R. G. Southerton and H. Evans. Bell-off, 4.45 p.m. Volunteers in white.

## "A TRAINER OF MEN."

## French Prime of the New Cabinet.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The newspapers again comment upon the formation of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet.

The *Matin* says:—"Imperialist England of yesterday and democratic England of to-morrow are going to combine. Nothing will be more curious than to see the effect of this co-operation of men so dissimilar in origin but so similar in the desire to act."

M. Pichon writes in the *Petit Journal*:—"We must not let Mr. Asquith leave office without expressing the deep gratitude we in France owe to the illustrious and constant friend of our country. We will say the same of Lord Grey, Mr. McKenna and Lord Crewe. In the most tragic circumstances, at the hour when the situation was most serious and most obscure, these representatives of the British Liberal and Radical party were, with Mr. Winston Churchill, the most faithful and ardent defenders of our cause, which they realised, with so much reason, was that of the United Kingdom. It is especially thanks to them, to Lloyd George, and to the leaders of the Unionist party that British intervention was decided upon. Once more we shall not forget it."

"As to the man who is now Premier, he is the most qualified of all to achieve success in the hard task which he has undertaken to continue. He will bring to bear all his intelligence, energy, and foresight, and all the patriotic virtues which make of him an uncompromising Radical and chief of a majority the principal elements of which will be supplied by Unionists. What a historical lesson is the presence of men like Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Derby, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and Sir Edward Carson in the Cabinet of a Minister who was formerly their most vigorous and redoubtable opponent in internal politics!"

"One sees that, following the invariable tradition in all great crises in which the existence of the Empire was at stake, Great Britain is putting national safety before everything. The Lloyd George Ministry is being reduced to four or five persons to assume the direction of the war, strengthened by the assistance of the most eminent members of the two Houses of Parliament and by universally recognised experts who are not Parliamentarians. That is what we ought to supply to the Allied cause if we know how to act in France as in England, and associate ourselves closely and completely to the British action. We must supply an element of strength and victory, regarding which the Germans have good reason to be anxious."

The *Gaulois* says:—"A remarkable fact, which should be remembered at the present time, is the assistance which the House of Lords has rendered to the man who once fought it so fiercely, and which the Conservative Party has given to its most formidable adversary. That is the finest homage which could be paid to the high qualities of the man, who, without hesitation, has taken on his shoulders the heaviest responsibilities."—*Reuter*.

Company Meetings.  
The West Point Building Co., the Central Estate, the Land Investment and Agency Co., and the Land Reclamation Co. are holding their annual shareholders meetings on Monday.

Bijou Attraction.  
The Mahatma Company reopened at the Bijou Theatre last night with a good audience. Dr. Rowe and Mora have a splendid reputation as comedy magicians and spiritualists; their turn is an exceedingly clever and humorous burlesque, and an exposition of spiritualistic seances and kindred mysteries, as well as a demonstration of the methods of professional gamblers and card-sharps. In addition to being most entertaining, the disclosures of games of chance and skill serve a useful purpose.

Rubber and Coconuts.  
Mr. A. Denison advises us that the crops from the Sengal Bampah Rubber, and Coconut Plantations Company's estate for the month of December were:—

Rubber, 13,216 lbs.; coconuts, 1,420 nut. The total output of rubber for the financial year 1916 was 155,553 lbs.

## THE CYCLIST CASE.

## Pointed Questions to Plaintiff.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the hearing was continued of the case in which John Carr, of the Hongkong Electric Company, is claiming \$500 from the master of a sanitary junk, and others, for damages sustained through his falling off his bicycle, caused by a landing plank protruding out into the road.

Mr. Mattingley again appeared for plaintiff and Mr. F. O. Jenkin defended.

Mr. Jenkin said he wished to recall the plaintiff as certain information had come to his knowledge, and, whilst he was putting the question he wanted to, he would like Sergeant Floyd to be in Court.

Plaintiff was then asked as to his movements on the evening in question, and said that he did not stay at the Electric Station till 12 o'clock. He left there about 10.30 and after calling for a friend at the naval yard, went to the Alexandra Cafe. There they had refreshment and afterwards went to a hotel. He only had one drink, and did not sign chits for over \$3. When he saw Sergeant Floyd, he did not have a discussion about drinking. He did say that the accident must have been caused by defendant's negligence, because he (plaintiff) was sober. He thought that was a proper thing to say. He had not had a previous accident on this bicycle, but the accident he had outside the Civil Service Club was on a different machine. That was all buckled up, and he had sold it as old iron. It was not true that he took it to Lauritsen's and paid \$10 to have it repaired.

Sergeant Floyd was next called, and he said that plaintiff's first request, when he came to the station, was to see a doctor. He also said "Am I drunk, or am I sober?" Witness told him that nobody was accusing him of being drunk.

By His Lordship:—Plaintiff appeared to be a man who had had a drink. One could not say he was drunk, or even under the influence of drink. He was a little flushed, but spoke all right, and walked straight.

Questioned by Mr. Mattingley, witness said the plaintiff's manner might have been caused by the accident.

Answering Mr. Jenkin, witness said it was usual for an accident to have a sober effect. He had known men fall out of a ricksha and become sobered.

Mr. Mattingley later intimated that as an aspersion had been made against his client, he would court enquiry into his conduct and condition as far as possible. He would call the manager of the hotel, if necessary.

His Lordship said that the only evidence was that plaintiff had had one drink, and any man could have that.

Mr. Jenkin intimated that he was going to press the point strongly, and that plaintiff should act as he thought best.

Mr. Mattingley said that plaintiff would arrange for witnesses to be called who could speak as to his condition that night.

Evidence was also given by a police constable, who knows the spot well, and Mr. A. E. Second, a naval employee. The latter said that on the evening of the accident he particularly noticed the projecting plank, and had to go out of his way to get by. He had walked along the Prays for about five years, and had never seen a plank sticking out so far before. It struck him that the plank was particularly dangerous.

The case was adjourned.

Rubber and Coconuts.  
Mr. A. Denison advises us that the crops from the Sengal Bampah Rubber, and Coconut Plantations Company's estate for the month of December were:—



## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS.

## The Question of Abolishing Pew Rents.

There were several important matters for consideration at the annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral, which was held at the City Hall last evening. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) presided over a large attendance, among those also present being the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Rev. V. F. Copley Moyle, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Commodore Sandeman, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. A. H. Harris, and Mr. W. L. Pattenden (Hon. Secretary).

## The Accounts.

The meeting having been opened by prayer, the Hon. Treasurer of the Church, Mr. Bowley, presented the accounts, and in so doing, said:—

In presenting the annual accounts there are two or three points I should like to draw attention to. At the annual meeting last year I made a special appeal for donations for the repairs which were necessary to prevent the fabric of the Cathedral from falling into decay, and I stated that, if 20 parishioners would follow the example of Mrs. Anstruther and the Hon. Mr. Severn and give \$50 each, the repairs would be paid for without encroaching upon the general fund. Unfortunately only \$490 were contributed in response to this appeal, and as a result we find that the expenditure in 1916 exceeds the income by \$575, and the credit balance of \$5.7 brought forward from last year becomes a debit of \$57. I should mention, however, that although there were 53 Sundays in 1916 the offertory on the extra Sunday (which was the last day of the year) is not included in the accounts, as it necessarily did not reach my hands until this month. Rigid economy was observed in regard to the repairs, only necessary work being undertaken under the able supervision of our honorary architects, Mr. Leask and Mr. Wood, to whom the thanks of the congregation are due. (Applause.) After the repairs were finished Mr. Titcher replanting and improving the compound at a cost of \$77. Unfortunately the adjacent building operations and the prolonged drought have combined to mar the result, but when these two causes have ceased to operate it is hoped that a great improvement will be noticed.

A house allowance has been substituted for the rent of the Chaplain's house on the cancellation of the lease of the latter. On the architect's advice the fire insurance has been considerably increased and it is thought that the building and contents are now fully insured. A new side-chapel screen has been erected, and the side chapel has been completely furnished, at the sole cost of a lady and gentleman who prefer to remain anonymous. Many of the congregation highly appreciate the result of these generous gifts. (Applause.)

Turning to receipts, you will notice an increase in the ordinary income of about \$500, which is accounted for increased offertories and donations. Pew Rents show a slight falling off, and now amount to just over \$3,000, representing 200 seats.

The question of pew rents is to be discussed at a later stage, and I will now only point out that the work of the Cathedral cannot be carried on without this source of income unless seatholders will submit to the self-denying ordinance which is to be suggested to them, and continue to pay at least the equivalent of the rents in the shape of donations.

The Military Contribution has ceased owing to the fact that there is now no official Parade Service conducted by an Army Chaplain; on the other hand seats are reserved at the ordinary Sunday morning service for the Territorials and others; the seatholders have kindly agreed to regard all seats as free at 3 minutes to 11, when the bell stops.

Special collections show an increase of nearly \$1,000. Out of the total of \$638, sums amounting to \$2,146, have been contributed to various War Funds. The largest items are the Prisoners of War collection on the 4th August (\$909) and the collections at Organ Re-

citals for the Navy League Memorial Hospital (\$616). In this connection it may interest you to know that the collection for Prisoners of War on the first Sunday of this year realised \$834.

At the last meeting I told you that it was considered necessary to rebuild the sound-boards of the organ at an estimated cost of about \$3,000, and that it was proposed to take advantage of the expected visit of an expert organ builder from home, who is supplying a new organ to the Union Church. Delays connected with the War have hindered this gentleman's arrival, and consequently nothing has been done in the matter, and it is now reported that many of the stops are unusable. It will be necessary therefore to make a special appeal for the organ shortly, as the funds in hand amount to \$300 only.

No demands were made on the Choir Fund in 1916 beyond the usual payments for Choir Boys, tunings and printing, and there is a small balance in hand. The small Endowment and Reserve Funds are unchanged, standing at \$16,000 and \$1,000 respectively.

The subscriptions to the Assistant Chaplain Fund show a falling off of \$370, and the balance has been diminished by nearly \$500. From the accounts generally it will be seen that, although the Cathedral is not actually in debt, the margin is very fine, and current expenses can only be met if the income is kept up, whilst the necessity of paying passage money in the current year will make an additional call on our income. Bishop Norris, in one of his stirring addresses, emphasised the duty of all Christians not to "starve their Churches" in spite of the demands of War Funds, and since the Mission there has, I think, been an increased interest in Church work which has led to the loosening of purse strings. Since the War began it has become usual to point out the duty of giving instead of appealing to the sentiments of the charitable, and it may surely be laid down as a general principle that the first duty of every member of the Church of England in the Colony is to see that the Mother Church of the Colony is not starved. It is not right or fair for any individual to shirk this duty, and I should like to point out two ways in which every one can help. The first and most important is by giving more liberally to the Offertories for Church Expenses. Although there are notable exceptions, some people have acquired the habit of thinking that the smallest coin of the realm is good enough for such an extremely dull and unexciting object as Church Expenses, and they forget that in this Colony the copper unit is worth only one farthing, and the 5 cent piece is little more than 1d. The 50 cent piece and the silver dollar are quite alarming in size and heavy to carry, but I can assure you that no sidesman will ever object to the weight of a bag full of silver dollars, and the forgetful can always sign one of the chits placed in the pews. Parents who send their children to Church might also give them silver instead of copper for the collection. The second way to help is by subscriptions. Presently a communication will be laid before you with reference to the broadening of the basis of the electorate of the Church Body, but I hope I shall not be out of order in pointing out now how extremely broad that basis is at present, although the number of persons who take the trouble to qualify themselves is very small. At present the electorate consists of registered seatholders and subscribers of \$10 and upwards. There are about 140 names only on the Register, and this must be a very small proportion of the members of the Church of England in Hongkong. Now I do not believe that there is any Churchman or Churchwoman in this Colony attending the Cathedral who cannot afford to pay a donation of at least \$10 a year in order to qualify for a vote. \$10 a year is only 20 cents a Sunday, and any one who would prefer to pay \$1 a month instead of \$10 at one time can put down his or her name as a subscriber to the Assistant Chaplain's Fund, and the shroff will call for the money every month.

This Bishop said:—In moving the adoption of the statement of accounts which has been so ably expounded by the Hon. Treasurer at this annual meeting of the seatholders and subscribers of the Cathedral, I feel that we have many reasons for thankfulness with regard to the past year and some reasons for earnest thought and much prayer for wisdom with regard to the future. There will no doubt be a vote of thanks to the Church body and numerous other persons who have contributed so largely to the carrying on of the Church work during the

past year. The National Mission of Repentance and Hope stands out as a very prominent feature in the year's work. We all owe a very deep debt of gratitude to Bishop Norris and the Rev. A. D. Stewart for all the help that they gave to us. The Bishop left his own Diocese for nearly a month and laboured with extraordinary energy and zeal. The mission proved that British men in this Colony are not indifferent to religion but that they take a very keen interest in it. The Council that arranged for the meetings was indefatigable and the secretaries, Messrs. Pattenden and Gerken, are to be heartily congratulated on their effective advertising and organising. The Treasurer, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, reported at the closing of the Council that some \$1,600 had been voluntarily subscribed and that the total expenses of the Mission were less than \$1,000, so the Council instructed me to the sum of \$500 to be used in his Diocese in any way that he wished. The Council has sent a certain recommendation on this meeting which will be duly considered as we are all most anxious that the Mission should leave a large and united fellowship of men and women in this place committed to a life of open witness and aggressive work for Christ and His Church. The new Church Body, that you will be asked to appoint, will have very great responsibility laid upon it. It will have to make all necessary arrangements for the carrying on of the work of the Church. The engagements of the Chaplains, the Revs. H. Copley Moyle and H. G. H. Griffith will both terminate within the next thirteen months. It is now nearly five years since the former gave up the valuable living of Iping in Sussex to come out here, and early next year it will be three years since Mr. Griffith gave up a curacy in Wales to come out here as Assistant Chaplain. The new Church Body will have the responsibility of making new agreements with these gentlemen, or forming other plans for the carrying on of the work of the Church. I see that the Honourable Mr. Claud Severn is about to bring forward a resolution with regard to the letting of the seats. The Ordinance which governs the Cathedral and the Church Body evidently contemplates the letting of seats and the revenue from the practice is more than 1/4 of our total income.

For the seat-renting principle, it may be contended that it is a great convenience to regular members of the congregation, especially perhaps to the deaf and infirm, that they should have a place reserved for them until the hour of commencing service, and such a place is so reserved that they may the better fulfil their share in the Divine worship; and it is only fair to say that sweeping away pew rents does not necessarily fill Churches. There are pew-rented Churches that are crowded for every service and there are free Churches that are practically empty. But on the other hand, if letting sittings causes them to be left unoccupied because tenants of them fail to recognise their responsibility to have them used at every service, the system may be doing more harm to the Church than the money does good. And in my opinion to have all seats free in our places of worship is more in accordance with the teaching of the New Testament.

There is one other matter connected with the accounts to which I should like to refer; it is with regard to the special collections. The Church Body find it necessary to deduct from almost all these special collections a considerable portion, sometimes as much as half; so that when a man gives \$10 instead of his usual \$1 say to the Diocesan Girls School and Orphanage, he may be really giving \$5 to the Church expenses and \$5 to the Charity. I should like to see the Cathedral so in funds that it is able to give the whole of a collection to such charities. At any rate I think members of the congregation should be distinctly informed of how much of their \$10, so to speak, is going to the charity and how much to Church expenses. I beg to move that the statement of accounts be passed.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock seconded and the motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The Church Body. The voting for sixley members of the Church Body resulted in the election of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mr. A. H. Harris.

Commodore Sandeman who received sufficient votes to nominate him to election declined to accept office.

Auditor. Mr. H. C. Sandford was re-elected auditor on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, seconded by Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

## Pew Rents.

In proposing "That this meeting of seatholders and subscribers requests the Church Body not to let any new sitting, and to invite each registered seatholder to resign his or her sitting, and to contribute a sum not less than the rent of such sitting year by year year to the Cathedral Funds: every sitting so resigned to become a Free Seat." Mr. Claud Severn said that the question of whether the seats in the Cathedral should be free had excited some amount of interest, and he had discussed the matter with several members of the congregation. In view of that interest he had, with the help of Mr. Bowley, formulated this resolution. Having reviewed the history of the church so far as the rights of seatholders were concerned, Mr. Severn said he was not going to argue the broad question of whether it was better that they should have free seats in churches or rented pews, but would like to deal practically with the matter as he had observed it during his stay of five years in the Colony. His experience was that although seatholders to a great extent occupied their seats at the morning service they did not do so to any extent in the evening, and whilst there might be very good reasons for that, the effect was that there were about only twelve persons in the first seven pews, whilst the back of the church was fairly well filled. It was discouraging to the preacher to have empty pews in front of him, and it also prevented many people who liked front seats from having them, because of the regulations of the church. He had no intention of pressing his resolution, but had brought it forward so that the matter might be discussed. He thought they might vote to see whether seatholders would be willing to let their seats be free five minutes before the evening service commenced, so that empty seats might be filled by people who would otherwise have to beat the back of the church. In the present circumstances he did not think they should make any great differences and abolish pew rents altogether, for that could be discussed when times were more opportune, but he did think the matter should be aired.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Earle, who reviewed the advantages and disadvantages of the pew rent system. Its advantages were that the Cathedral had an assured source of revenue, and that the individual always had the same seat, and need not arrive until just before the service commenced. The disadvantages were that the seats were empty if the seatholders did not come, and that non-seat holders usually had to have a back seat. He objected to rented pews because he thought it introduced class distinction, and there should be no such thing among Christians. Of course that was a more important matter at home than in Hongkong. If they wanted to make their church more effective they should abolish pew rents and so abolish social distinction. It also suggested that they were trafficking in spiritual comforts, and that was a thing they hardly wanted to do. It also made the church appear like a house of entertainment, for it was like buying a seat for a theatre.

Mr. Bowley said although it had fallen to his lot during the last two years to collect the pew rents, he agreed with the proposer of the motion that in principle the system of letting seats in a Church was indefensible. It was a relic of the feudal system when the squire and his dame with their numerous progeny occupied the principal or only pew in the Church facing their vassals and the common people. It was entirely unsuited to this democratic age and especially so during the great war which had taught them that all their compatriots and Allies were brothers. It was un-Christian as it was essentially selfish and, as he understood it, and the Church preached it, selfishness was the essence of Christianity. He had already pointed out that it was the duty as well as the privilege of every member of the Church of England to support the Church and in return every parishioner as well as every visitor enjoyed the benefit of free admission to the Church and its services to all. But for the selfishness of that duty no person should claim any privilege within the Church over any weaker or poorer person. Turning from theory to practice they found that 200 of the best seats in the Church were reserved and when it happened, as it not infrequently did, that a seatholder

was otherwise engaged, the seat probably remained empty, the average visitor having an antipathy to moving forward when the bell had stopped and all seats were free. The front part of the Church was often half empty, with the result that the service was half hearted and there was a chilly and discouraging atmosphere in the Church. The letting of the seats being by the year it was impossible, he thought, to cancel them without giving six months notice and it was therefore suggested that seatholders should voluntarily resign their seats, and contribute at least the amount of the rents previously paid as a donation, thereby qualifying for a vote as a registered subscriber. A step was made in this direction in March 1915, when seatholders were invited by circular to agree that all seats should be free at three minutes to 11 on Sunday mornings for the use of the Territorials whenever they attended the Cathedral: no seatholder objected and he had heard of no complaints with regard to it, although a number of seatholders were regularly displaced. He thought that seatholders would find if this motion were adopted that it would make very little difference to their convenience. There were two classes of seatholders, individuals, who held seats in their own names, and companies and firms which took seats for their employees. The individuals would be able to secure the seats to which they were accustomed by coming to Church a few minutes earlier. The employees of firms would always find room in the Cathedral and if they arrived early they could easily secure the seats they might prefer. The firms would not be affected in any way, the object of their subscription being, he imagined, to provide for the religious needs of their employees by supporting the Churches with their ministers and officers. That object would be equally well attained whether the seats in the Churches were appropriated or not. He hoped that this motion would be adopted in a friendly spirit and that the Treasurer might speedily receive resignations of all the appropriated seats together with cheques for not less than the rents previously paid.

Professor Warren did not think that renting pews was anti-democratic, any more than the renting of a house was. He preferred his own house and also his own pew in Church. To do away with the rents would make a great difference to the revenue. With regard to the allotment of seats he did not think there should be a flat charge. Applications should be made to the Secretary, as now, and if a man could only afford to pay \$1 he should only be charged that, whereas if a man could afford \$50 he should not mind paying it. At the present time pews could only be rented by people of some means.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak thought that it would be very unwise to do away with pew rents, because they were practically the only endowment the church had. It had been suggested that people who now rented pews should give them up and give subscriptions, but he was afraid that a decreased revenue would result. If it were decided in the present circumstances to do away with pew rents it would be a case of positive folly. He regretted the mention of class distinction, because he did not think for a moment that it existed in their church. It was true that certain individuals and Hong Kong held seats but that was only the result of their being old residents of the Colony. They would alienate a considerable amount of sympathy if they harshly told people that they were taking seats away, but would like to receive subscriptions instead. He did not think there was any comparison between a parish church at home and the Cathedral here. The church would live to regret taking that step at the present time. He would suggest that they should have ushers in regular attendance to show visitors into seats. (Applause.)

Mr. Parr agreed with the proposer and seconded as to the undesirability of having pew rents, but thought that if they asked for subscriptions instead some people would pay and some would not. That would affect the finances of the church.

Mr. Pattenden thought that seats might be free for the evening service. With regard to the question of whether the seats should be free for the evening service, Mr. Pattenden thought that seats might be free for the evening service. With regard to the question of whether the seats should be free for the evening service, Mr. Pattenden thought that seats might be free for the evening service.

## The National Mission.

A Letter from Hon. Secretary of the Council of the National Mission forwarding a resolution of the Council recommending that in the election of the Cathedral Body, the electoral basis should be broadened was laid on the table.

Commodore Sandeman said that it had occurred to him, apropos of the National Mission, that it was the duty of the church to take some action, and he wished to submit the following resolution:—"That the Church Body is requested to consider whether it is necessary to take any steps towards promoting greater self-sacrifice among the British residents of Hongkong at this critical period in our national history, and, if so, to recommend what steps should be taken." He was only asking for an expression of opinion, but it seemed to him that the National Mission led to a certain amount of enthusiasm and should be seen through. Perhaps some steps could be taken to put into effect the words of Bishop Norris, and the Church Body might consider the question.

Mr. Harris seconded the motion which was carried.

## Captain W. B. H. Carr, R. E.

next proposed the following resolutions:—

1. That the Revised Version of the Bible be used for reading the lessons in this Cathedral.

The proposer undertakes to provide a sum not exceeding \$50, which he understands will be sufficient for this Bible, if this proposal be adopted.

2. That this Meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that a new edition of the Prayer Book be authorised using the Revised Version where the Bible is quoted and, in particular, that the translations of the Three Creeds be reconsidered and, if necessary for greater accuracy, revised.

3. That this meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that an edition of the Bible be published having as marginal notes:—

(a) the original Greek or Hebrew for all technical terms and as spirit (pneuma);

(b) with their literal meanings also (breath);

(c) and wherever possible the literal meanings of all proper names.

4. That this meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that committee be appointed, or a society formed, to systematically investigate the possibility of a hidden symbolism in the Bible.

Captain Carr explained the objects of the resolution at some length, and then they were seconded by the Rev. Cooper Hunt.

As the meeting had already extended over a considerable period the Bishop suggested that perhaps it would be better if only the first resolution were taken at this meeting.

On this being agreed to the Rev. Copley Moyle explained that the Revised Version of the Bible was now being used in the Cathedral. The motion was put to the meeting, and was carried by a large majority.

The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the Rev. Copley Moyle proposing the usual votes of thanks to all workers of the Church.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Boot, from Chicago.

Chuan-tien-tan Tien-tuan St. from Manila.

Campbell Krenlin, from New York.

Chop Wong Feon Kee Milkshop Market St., from Kuala Lumpur.

Hesumyung Ohry, Fuching Kumjohong, from Singapore.

Howells, from Auckland.

Kee-angchen Cabin No. 23 Top floor, from Singapore.

Kwan henryte, from Bangkok.

Lammam Ohn, from Singapore.

Minde-munio, from Singapore.

Stadler, from Manila.

Steamer Telco T. on Singapore. Youn-tsing Winglok St. from Singapore.

J. M. BUCK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 25, 1917.

was otherwise engaged, the seat probably remained empty, the average visitor having an antipathy to moving forward when the bell had stopped and all seats were free. The front part of the Church was often half empty, with the result that the service was half hearted and there was a chilly and discouraging atmosphere in the Church. The letting of the seats being by the year it was impossible, he thought, to cancel them without giving six months notice and it was therefore suggested that seatholders should voluntarily resign their seats, and contribute at least the amount of the rents previously paid as a donation, thereby qualifying for a vote as a registered subscriber. A step was made in this direction in March 1915, when seatholders were invited by circular to agree that all seats should be free at three minutes to 11 on Sunday mornings for the use of the Territorials whenever they attended the Cathedral: no seatholder objected and he had heard of no complaints with regard to it, although a number of seatholders were regularly displaced. He thought that seatholders would find if this motion were adopted that it would make very little difference to their convenience. There were two classes of seatholders, individuals, who held seats in their own names, and companies and firms which took seats for their employees. The individuals would be able to secure the seats to which they were accustomed by coming to Church a few minutes earlier. The employees of firms would always find room in the Cathedral and if they arrived early they could easily secure the seats they might prefer. The firms would not be affected in any way, the object of their subscription being, he imagined, to provide for the religious needs of their employees by supporting the Churches with their ministers and officers. That object would be equally well attained whether the seats in the Churches were appropriated or not. He hoped that this motion would be adopted in a friendly spirit and that the Treasurer might speedily receive resignations of all the appropriated seats together with cheques for not less than the rents previously paid.

## The National Mission.

A Letter from Hon. Secretary of the Council of the National Mission forwarding a resolution of the Council recommending that in the election of the Cathedral Body, the electoral basis should be broadened was laid on the table.

Commodore Sandeman said that it had occurred to him, apropos of the National Mission, that it was the duty of the church to take some action, and he wished to submit the following resolution:—"That the Church Body is requested to consider whether it is necessary to take any steps towards promoting greater self-sacrifice among the British residents of Hongkong at this critical period in our national history, and, if so, to recommend what steps should be taken." He was only asking for an expression of opinion, but it seemed to him that the National Mission led to a certain amount of enthusiasm and should be seen through. Perhaps some steps could be taken to put into effect the words of Bishop Norris, and the Church Body might consider the question.

Mr. Harris seconded the motion which was carried.

## Captain W. B. H. Carr, R. E.

next proposed the following resolutions:—

1. That the Revised Version of the Bible be used for reading the lessons in this Cathedral.

The proposer undertakes to provide a sum not exceeding \$50, which he understands will be sufficient for this Bible, if this proposal be adopted.

2. That this Meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that a new edition of the Prayer Book be authorised using the Revised Version where the Bible is quoted and, in particular, that the translations of the Three Creeds be reconsidered and, if necessary for greater accuracy, revised.

3. That this meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that an edition of the Bible be published having as marginal notes:—

(a) the original Greek or Hebrew for all technical terms and as spirit (pneuma);

(b) with their literal meanings also (breath);

(c) and wherever possible the literal meanings of all proper names.

4. That this meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that committee be appointed, or a society formed, to systematically investigate the possibility of a hidden symbolism in the Bible.

Captain Carr explained the objects of the resolution at some length, and then they were seconded by the Rev. Cooper Hunt.

As the meeting had already extended over a considerable period the Bishop suggested that perhaps it would be better if only the first resolution were taken at this meeting.

On this being agreed to the Rev. Copley Moyle explained that the Revised Version of the Bible was now being used in the Cathedral. The motion was put to the meeting, and was carried by a large majority.

The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the Rev. Copley Moyle proposing the usual votes of thanks to all workers of the Church.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Boot, from Chicago.

Chuan-tien-tan Tien-tuan St. from Manila.

Campbell Krenlin, from New York.

Chop Wong Feon Kee Milkshop Market St., from Kuala Lumpur.

Hesumyung Ohry, Fuching Kumjohong, from Singapore.

Howells, from Auckland.

Kee-angchen Cabin No. 23 Top floor, from Singapore.

Kwan henryte, from Bangkok.

Lammam Ohn, from Singapore.

Minde-munio, from Singapore.

Stadler, from Manila.

Steamer Telco T. on Singapore. Youn-tsing Winglok St. from Singapore.

J. M. BUCK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 25, 1917.

was otherwise engaged, the seat probably remained empty, the average visitor having an antipathy to moving forward when the bell had stopped and all seats were free. The front part of the Church was often half empty, with the result that the service was half hearted and there was a chilly and discouraging atmosphere in the Church. The letting of the seats being by the year it was impossible, he thought, to cancel them without giving six months notice and it was therefore suggested that seatholders should voluntarily resign their seats, and contribute at least the amount of the rents previously paid as a donation, thereby qualifying for a vote as a registered subscriber. A step was made in this direction in March 1915, when seatholders were invited by circular to agree that all seats should be free at three minutes to 11 on Sunday mornings for the use of the Territorials whenever they attended the Cathedral: no seatholder objected and he had heard of no complaints with regard to it, although a number of seatholders were regularly displaced. He thought that seatholders would find if this motion were adopted that it would make very little difference to their convenience. There were two classes of seatholders, individuals, who held seats in their own names, and companies and firms which took seats for their employees. The individuals would be able to secure the seats to which they were accustomed by coming to Church a few minutes earlier. The employees of firms would always find room in the Cathedral and if they arrived early they could easily secure the seats they might prefer. The firms would not be affected in any way, the object of their subscription being, he imagined, to provide for the religious needs of their employees by supporting the Churches with their ministers and officers. That object would be equally well attained whether the seats in the Churches were appropriated or not. He hoped that this motion would be adopted in a friendly spirit and that the Treasurer might speedily receive resignations of all the appropriated seats together with cheques for not less than the rents previously paid.

## The National Mission.

A Letter from Hon. Secretary of the Council of the National Mission forwarding a resolution of the Council recommending that in the election of the Cathedral Body, the electoral basis should be broadened was laid on the table.

Commodore Sandeman said that it had occurred to him, apropos of the National Mission, that it was the duty of the church to take some action, and he wished to submit the following resolution:—"That the Church Body is requested to consider whether it is necessary to take any steps towards promoting greater self-sacrifice among the British residents of Hongkong at this critical period in our national history, and, if so, to recommend what steps should be taken." He was only asking for an expression of opinion, but it seemed to him that the National Mission led to a certain amount of enthusiasm and should be seen through. Perhaps some steps could be taken to put into effect the words of Bishop Norris, and the Church Body might consider the question.

Mr. Harris seconded the motion which was carried.

## Captain W. B. H. Carr, R. E.

next proposed the following resolutions:—

1. That the Revised Version of the Bible be used for reading the lessons in this Cathedral.

The proposer undertakes to provide a sum not exceeding \$50, which he understands will be sufficient for this Bible, if this proposal be adopted.

2. That this Meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that a new edition of the Prayer Book be authorised using the Revised Version where the Bible is quoted and, in particular, that the translations of the Three Creeds be reconsidered and, if necessary for greater accuracy, revised.

3. That this meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that an edition of the Bible be published having as marginal notes:—

(a) the original Greek or Hebrew for all technical terms and as spirit (pneuma);

(b) with their literal meanings also (breath);

(c) and wherever possible the literal meanings of all proper names.

4. That this meeting do send home their humble petition to Higher Authority in England that committee be appointed, or a society formed, to systematically investigate the possibility of a hidden symbolism in the Bible.

Captain Carr explained the objects of the resolution at some length, and then they were seconded by the Rev. Cooper Hunt.

As the meeting had already extended over a considerable period the Bishop suggested that perhaps it would be better if only the first resolution were taken at this meeting.

On this being agreed to the Rev. Copley Moyle explained that the Revised Version of the Bible was now being used in the Cathedral. The motion was put to the meeting, and was carried by a large majority.

The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the Rev. Copley Moyle proposing the usual votes of thanks to all workers of the Church.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Boot, from Chicago.

Chuan-tien-tan Tien-tuan St. from Manila.

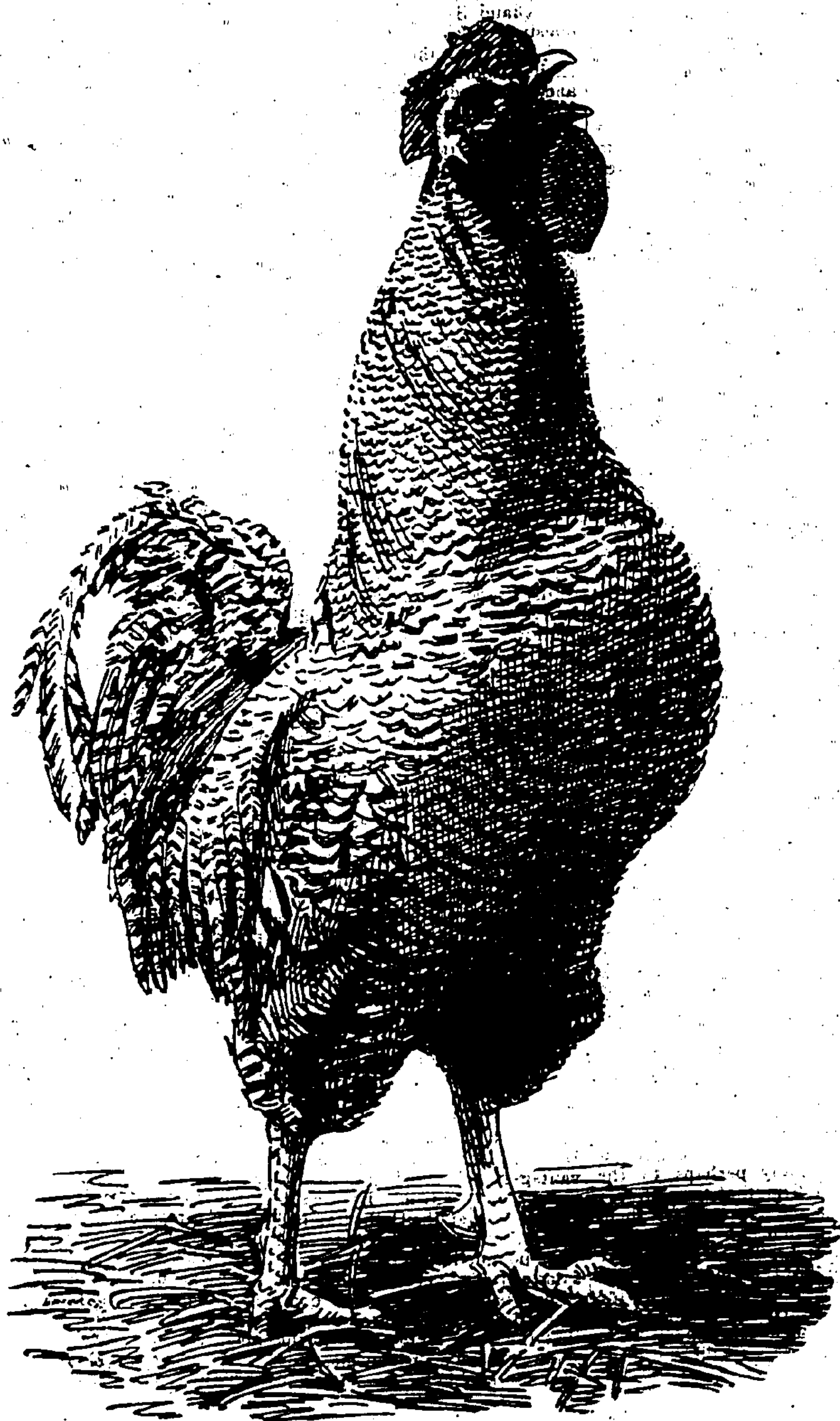
Campbell Krenlin, from New York.

Chop Wong Feon Kee Milkshop Market St., from Kuala Lumpur.

Hesumyung Ohry, Fuching Kumjohong, from Singapore.



# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**OUR  
HOUSE FED CAPONS  
AND  
CHICKENS  
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.  
TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR.  
TRY THEM.**



S.-SELLERS; SA-SALES; B.-BUYERS; N.-NOMINAL.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker,  
CORRECTED TO NOON, JAN. 26, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1182.  
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."  
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their report, dated Friday, the 26th January, state:—  
Since our last report of the 19th instant, the Chinese New Year holidays have intervened, and business has in consequence been very limited. The market has not properly re-opened, and there is very little enquiry. Quotations for speculative stocks remain unchanged, whilst investment shares are still hard to place, and can in most cases be obtained under current rates.  
The Shanghai Stock Exchange has been closed from the 23rd instant, and does not open till the 29th. A few sales of Shanghai Cottons have been made locally at Tls. 124 March.  
**BANKS.**—No business is reported; there are buyers at \$705.  
**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.**—Cantons have been placed at \$375, and are on offer at this rate. Unions have again found buyers at \$900, whilst Hongkong Fire can be obtained at \$375, and probably under this rate would be accepted.  
**SHIPPING.**—Dredgers, after sales at \$116 cash and \$120 March, are wanted at \$117 cash and \$121 March, and close in demand forward. Deferred Indos have buyers at \$132½ for the Settlement. Star Ferries are on offer at \$85, and Steamboats are still wanted at \$24½. The Steamboat Company announces the following figures for 1916:—Payment of a dividend of \$1.25 per share; write-off book value of steamers and wharves, \$50,000; transfer to Special Repairs Fund, \$20,000; payment of a bonus to steamer officers and engineers and office staff, \$5,000; and carry forward to new account, \$20,168.60.  
**REWINERIES.**—China Sugars have been placed at \$128 cash, and \$132 March. Malabons have been sold at \$37½, and at the close are wanted at this rate.  
**DOCKS & WHARVES.**—Sales have been made of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at \$128, and Kowloon Wharves at \$85, and the market for both these stocks remains quiet.  
**LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS, ETC.**—Beyond a sale of Humphrey's Estates at \$7.00, we have nothing fresh to report under this heading. Hongkong Lands can be obtained at \$95, and Hongkong Hotels can be got at \$114.

STATION 1111-1112



